

INTERNATIONAL
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Cloudy, rain, 10-14 (64-57). Tomorrow:
Clear, 10-14 (64-57). Wednesday: Partly
cloudy, 10-14 (64-57). Thursday: Partly
cloudy, 10-14 (64-57). Friday: Partly
cloudy, 10-14 (64-57). Saturday: Partly
cloudy, 10-14 (64-57). Sunday: Partly
cloudy, 10-14 (64-57).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—CONCRETE PAGE.

الشرق الأوسط

Amman	10 M.	London	10 M.
Baghdad	10 M.	Luxembourg	10 M.
Bombay	10 M.	Moscow	10 M.
Buenos Aires	10 M.	Nairobi	10 M.
Cairo	10 M.	Paris	10 M.
Colon	10 M.	Rome	10 M.
Havana	10 M.	Stockholm	10 M.
Jerusalem	10 M.	Switzerland	10 M.
Manila	10 M.	Tokyo	10 M.
Mexico City	10 M.	U.S. Military (GMT)	10 M.
Moscow	10 M.	Yugoslavia	10 M.

Brandt Quits Over Spy Case

Kissinger, Gromyko Plan to Meet Today

JERUSALEM, May 6 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Cyprus tomorrow to discuss both the Middle East and the issues to be considered during President Nixon's visit to Moscow which is expected next month, it was announced tonight.

In order to meet Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Kissinger will interrupt his shuttle diplomacy designed to bring about a military disengagement between Israel and Syria in the Golan Heights. U.S. officials denied that there would be any "deal" on the Middle East as a result of their meeting.

A U.S. spokesman said that the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks and the European Security Conference would be discussed in relation to Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow.

The surprise announcement of the Cyprus meeting was made soon after Mr. Kissinger arrived back in Israel from a one-day visit to Jordan.

The announcement said: "Secretary of State Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko have agreed to meet in Cyprus on May 7 for a continuing review of U.S.-Soviet relations, including the situation in the Middle East."

U.S. spokesman Robert McCloskey said the meeting would take place with the full understanding and approval of Israel. He thanked the Cyprus government for agreeing to the meeting on short notice. The time and exact site of the meeting would be known later tonight, he said.

On the Middle East, he said, there would be an "exchange of views."

He said Mr. Kissinger would come back to Israel late tomorrow and probably resume his shuttle diplomacy by returning to Damascus Wednesday. American officials said that he hoped to take a new Israeli proposal to present to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger met in Geneva just a week ago at the outset of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East mission, and Mr. Kissinger tried then to placate Russian resentment at being left out of Mr. Kissinger's successful diplomacy in arranging a disengagement between Israel and Egypt.

It was believed that the Russians would have preferred that the meeting tomorrow be held in Moscow, but that the United States wanted it to be held in a place where the Russians would not be able to pose as the spokesman for the Arabs and the United States would be regarded as the spokesman for Israel.

The Russians were believed to have wanted the meeting in order to show that they were involved in the Middle East negotiations.

The Israeli cabinet met yesterday while Mr. Kissinger was in Jordan, but Israeli sources said it made no formal decision about making a new offer for withdrawal in the Golan Heights that Mr. Kissinger could then take back to Mr. Assad.

The sources said the decision would await Mr. Kissinger's return today and it was expected to be discussed again with Mr. Kissinger during a meeting with Premier Golda Meir tonight.

Israel had originally offered to withdraw only from the salient occupied in the war in October. The Syrians want withdrawal as well from some of the territory occupied in 1967, where Israel has established settlements, and an eventual commitment for total withdrawal.

A high American official has said that, to get agreement, there must be concessions on both sides.

While Mr. Kissinger met Mr. Meir in her office tonight, a group of Israeli intellectuals were staging a hunger strike in front of her home. They were protesting any Israeli withdrawals and especially withdrawal from the former Golan territorial capital. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nixon Aides Say Flow Of Evidence Is Ended

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—President Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer and his White House chief of staff served notice yesterday that Mr. Nixon has passed out all the "relevant" tapes and transcripts he intends to in the Watergate scandal. Now is the time for Congress and the American people to make their final assessment of Mr. Nixon's involvement in the case, they both concluded.

This message was issued in separate television interviews by Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, Alexander Haig, and White House Counsel John N. Mitchell. It was consistent with the hard defensive line struck by the White House since the release of the edited Watergate tapes last week.

"The President has now put out for public assessment what we consider to be all the relevant information on the Watergate story," Gen. Haig declared.

Mr. St. Clair said that Mr. Nixon has given the House Judiciary Committee everything he thinks it needs to decide on impeachment.

Disagreement Voiced

But even as they spoke, two members of the committee—a Republican and a Democrat—disagreed with the White House position. Rep. Tom Railsback of Illinois, the Republican, and Rep. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, the Democrat, both suggested that the tapes of the Watergate conversations should be heard by all 38 members of the house panel, rather than only by the chairman and senior Republican member as Mr. Nixon has proposed.

Rep. Railsback and Rep. Sarbanes, appearing jointly on another television interview program, also took exception to the White House view on the granting of immunity from prosecution to witnesses before the Judiciary Committee. Both suggested that it may be necessary to grant immunity to some witnesses in order to get the full story. The senior Republican committee member, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, said Saturday that he would oppose grants of immunity.

Mr. St. Clair reiterated the President's claim that the first allegation of criminality "in connection with Watergate was made by John Dean 3d on March 31, 1974. Asked about transcripts that Dean told the President on March 3 that White House aide Gordon Strachan had twice lied to prosecutors, Mr. St. Clair acknowledged that this was an allegation of criminality.

But he added: "... It is not the kind of criminality that would have involved the President or be presidential." Mr. Strachan, former aide to Mr. Nixon's former Chief of Staff H.R. Hallem, has pleaded not guilty to charge of perjury.

Speaking of the tapes being demanded by the House Judiciary Committee, as well as other investigative bodies, Gen. Haig said: "I think some of the mythology associated with these tapes could be dispelled quite rapidly if the American people could all hear them.

"The tape itself and the dif-



SAD RETREAT—A Hindu carries his dead brother after fighting between Hindus and Moslems in Old Delhi area.

India Calls Troops for Strike

NEW DELHI, May 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today called out army troops to guard—and run, if necessary—key rail installations as militant unions told their members to begin a nationwide strike Wednesday morning.

Army units were deployed primarily at telecommunication centers of the railroads in the eastern zone of the country.

Soldiers of the para-military Territorial Army, many of whom have had special training in the running of railroads, also were taking up positions throughout the country.

Mrs. Gandhi, meanwhile, appeared to have succeeded in quelling a major civil disturbance—the outbreak of the worst Hindu-Muslim clashes in Delhi in years.

A daylong curfew and the deployment of police and troops succeeded in bringing peace to a congested Old Delhi market where at least 10 persons died and more than 100 were injured.

The government spokesman told a Bonn press conference earlier today that the government had postponed for 24 hours an official report on how Mr. Guillaume was able to get his top security rating job as Mr. Brandt's aide.

The spokesman indicated there were difficulties between ministers in the coalition cabinet in framing the report. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Free Democratic interior minister who is responsible for overall political security, was drawing up the report in conjunction with the chancellery.

The former head of the chancellery, Social Democratic minister Horst Ehmke, who was responsible for appointing Mr. Guillaume, was also concerned in framing the report. Contradictory versions as to who was ultimately responsible for giving Mr. Guillaume "top-secret" security clearance were published last week.

The government spokesman said that Mr. Brandt's right-hand man, Special Minister Egon

Recommends Scheel For Interim Leader

BONN, Tuesday, May 7 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt resigned late last night, the chief West German government spokesman announced.

The spokesman said that the 60-year-old chancellor had asked President Gustav Heinemann to release him from his duties with immediate effect and to appoint Foreign Minister Walter Scheel as acting chancellor until a successor has been elected by the Bundestag "lower house of parliament."

Hannover photo said that Mr. Brandt's state secretary, Horst Gruber, traveled to Hannover to submit the resignation to Mr. Heinemann who is paying a farewell visit there before stepping down as president May 15.

Mr. Brandt, in a letter to the President, said he was resigning because of the affair of the East German spy in his chancellery, Guenter Guillaume, who was arrested April 7.

Mr. Brandt's letter, dated May 6, said:

"I accept the political responsibility for negligence in connection with the Guillaume espionage affair and declare my resignation from the office of federal chancellor.

"At the same time I request that this resignation should take immediate effect and that my deputy, Federal Minister Scheel, be entrusted with the office of federal chancellor until a successor has been elected.

"With respectful greetings, Yours, Willy Brandt."

Gen. to His Home

Mr. Brandt left the chancellery this evening and drove to his home in the Venusberg suburb overlooking Bonn, arriving there about 11:30 p.m.

Mr. Scheel had announced earlier that he would not be able to chair a meeting of the European Common Market ministerial council in Brussels today because of urgent cabinet discussions.

Mr. Scheel has been vice-chancellor as well as foreign minister since 1969. He also leads the small liberal Free Democratic party, the junior coalition partner in Mr. Brandt's left-liberal coalition.

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Willy Brandt

Portugal Urges Truce By African Guerrillas

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, May 6 (UPI)—Portugal's military junta appealed today for a cease-fire in the country's three beleaguered African territories.

Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, a leading member of the junta and chief of the joint defense staff, promised that the guerrilla forces that have been carrying on a war for 13 years would be able to participate in free political activity leading to a referendum on the territories' future at an unspecified date. Eventual independence for the territories was not specifically excluded.

The general spoke at a news conference here shortly after his return from Angola, the largest and richest of the three Portuguese possessions. He had asked the rebels there yesterday to lay down their arms, and today he said that Portugal was asking for a cease-fire in Mozambique and Guinea as well.

Gen. Costa Gomes made it clear that the "new era" established in Portugal by the military overthrow of the long-entrenched dictatorship April 25 applied to Africa as well.

He is understood to have gone to Angola because the authorities there were not cooperating with the junta in establishing the bases for a democratic life. Resistance to such change was swept away by his dismissal of all the top military commanders and other high-ranking authorities and their replacement by persons loyal to the junta.

"I knew before I went [to Angola], he said, "that rationalism and other forces adverse to the revolution had intoxicated public opinion in Angola by attributing to the Junta of National Salvation defeatist intentions of immediate and unconditional abandonment."

Process of Free Debate

Gen. Costa Gomes thus indicated clearly that Portugal was not now prepared to hand over the territories to the rebels. He belittled their influence by saying that it did not extend over much territory, and emphasized the process of free debate that the junta was trying to establish in Portuguese life.

Most leftist forces here are in favor of negotiation with the rebels leading to independence as a way of ending the war immediately. To resist this pressure, the junta has been saying that it is not up to it to decide but up to the country as a whole through the democratic institutions that will be forged in the next year.

But a spokesman confirmed this morning that Gen. Antonio de Spínola, the junta chairman, would become the provisional president of the republic soon upon the formation of a provisional government with a civilian majority.

Gen. Spínola is considered likely to be elected president next year. The general would thus be in a commanding position to advance his ideas for a federation of equal Portuguese states, each of which would have complete autonomy.

Independence Not Excluded

The possibility that each of the territories might choose independence in free referenda was not excluded by Gen. Costa Gomes today, nor has it been excluded by junta spokesmen up to now. But Gen. Spínola is understood to regard such a choice as signifying a failure of Portuguese policy of building a free multi-racial society around the Portuguese motherland.

The rebel organizations up to now have reacted negatively to these ideas. The rebels in Guinea have, in fact, already declared a provisional government.

The opinion of leftists and of some centrists here considers Gen. Spínola's solution as impossible to apply in the general context of African independence.

In a book he wrote in February condemning the war and calling for a political solution, Gen. Spínola accepted the possibility that the solution might not work and that independence might come anyway.

But such an eventuality was being soft-pedaled on an official level for now, apparently out of

Gaullists Swing to Giscard; May 19 Runoff Looks Close

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 6 (UPI)—Gaullists, still shocked by the disastrous showing of their hero, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, went through the motions today of backing Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The sudden surface conversion of both the Gaullist party's executive bureau and the 190-man parliamentary group—the biggest in the National Assembly—was dictated by well-based fears that the united left candidate, François Mitterrand, could still win the May 19 runoff vote.

The 57-year-old Socialist leader, who despite Communist backing failed to meet his first-round target figure of 45 percent of the vote, indirectly contributed to the Gaullists' rallying around the finance minister.

With National Assembly President Edgar Faure returning to the fold after an early, but quickly abandoned, entry into the presidential race, the Gaullists appeared to be following the advice of their onetime party leader Robert Foulquier. He warned that "it would be unforfeitable to put our disappointment, grievances and rancor ahead of the nation's superior interest."

Thanks more to Giscard d'Estaing's surprisingly strong first-round score of 32.6 percent than to the Gaullists' backing, the franc staged a minor rally against the dollar and other major currencies after an uninterrupted slide in recent weeks.

Said the tone of the runoff campaign was hardly serene.

Late last week, Gaullist party leader Alexandre Sanguinetti set the tone by remarking that "the first-round campaign was not exactly fun. The second will be a wrestling match."

In his news conference Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing represents the "most retrograde faction of the historic right" and charged that his rival could only unite his "scattered forces" at "the cost of betrayals."

If the finance minister seemed bound to base his strategy on cold-war anti-Communism and promises of greater welfare reforms, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to be basing his strategy on a more moderate, more pragmatic approach.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was elected in 1969, has been a consistent supporter of the Gaullist party's executive bureau and the 190-man parliamentary group—the biggest in the National Assembly—was dictated by well-based fears that the united left candidate, François Mitterrand, could still win the May 19 runoff vote.

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Heiress Charged in Irish Art Theft

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 6 (UPI)—Last October, Bridget Rose Dugdale stood before a judge after a jury found her guilty of a theft of paintings from her wealthy parents. The judge, Sir Hugh Park, gave her a suspended two-year sentence and set her free, saying:

"I think the risk that you will ever again commit burglary or any dishonesty is extremely remote."

Since that assessment, Miss Dugdale went on to become a wanted woman. She had become obsessed with what she regarded as injustices and inequalities in a society that had provided her with all the advantages of money, breeding and education.

Irish Underground

She rejected it all. She publicly despised what her millionaire parents stood for, became a self-styled revolutionary, gave away her money, worked for civil rights causes and turned to the underground of Irish politics.

Today she is in jail in the Irish Republic, accused of a role in the theft of 19 valuable paintings valued at \$3 million (\$12 million from a mansion near Dublin. She was formally charged today in a special criminal court in Dublin on 10 counts, five connected with the robbery and five involving firearms and explosives. She was arrested Saturday and all the paintings were recovered



Bridget Rose Dugdale

Miss Dugdale—Obsessed by Inequalities

undamaged after a routine check by police of an isolated cottage near the tiny village of Glandore, about 200 miles from Dublin. The cottage, searched by police as part of a sweep on all hotels and rented houses in Ireland, was rented April 24, two days before the robbery of the home of Sir Alfred Beit, an English millionaire who inherited a South African gold mining and diamond fortune.

Revolution on Sleere

Miss Dugdale, 33, has worn revolution on her sleeve for some time. She was a reluctant debutante who went through the "season" as her parents wished, and hated every minute of it.

"I loathed it," she once said. "I loathed the season and the finishing school. I think it is probably from that date that some kind of awareness or understanding of the limitations of the way in which people of my parents' class lived came in on me."

"The round of parties at massive expense, the immense amount of money spent on clothes, food and wine, the hiring of hotels, seemed to me to be totally alien and pointless. I would have been

Votes for Americans Abroad Advanced by Senate Panel

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—A Senate Rules subcommittee today reported out a bill that would make it possible for American citizens resident in foreign countries to vote in federal elections.

The action by the three-member Privileges and Elections subcommittee brings the measure of federal elections to establish a uniform national standard but did not deal with the question of Americans living abroad. This measure would remedy that deficiency.

Hearings on the measure were first held by the subcommittee in September, with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, religious bodies and groups representing citizens abroad testifying in favor of the measure.

Debate by the full Rules Committee has not yet been scheduled and it was not known how soon the measure will be called up. However, the bill has been placed on the committee agenda.

According to a spokesman for Sen. Mathias, there was virtually no organized opposition to the measure.

are out of their home districts during elections.

At present, each state determines for itself whether it will allow citizens living abroad to register.

The measure is, in effect, a supplement to the Voting Rights Act of 1970 which abolished all residency requirements for federal elections to establish a uniform national standard but did not deal with the question of Americans living abroad. This measure would remedy that deficiency.

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Israel, Syria Claim Victories In Golan Heights Air Clashes

TEL AVIV, May 6 (UPI).—Israel said its gunners today downed one of four Syrian jets that strafed Israeli positions on the Golan Heights, while the Syrians reported that their forces destroyed four Israeli craft.

The Israeli military command said the Syrian planes attacked the positions this afternoon just after Israeli planes streaked across the cease-fire line and bombed Syrian positions.

"There were no casualties to Israeli forces and one of the Syrian planes was downed by anti-aircraft fire," a command spokesman said.

It also said a soldier was killed by Syrian shelling in the southern sector of the Golan Heights captured in October. It said artillery fire was returned.

The death brought to 30 the number of Israeli soldiers killed since the daily fighting began 56 days ago. One hundred others have been wounded.

In Damascus, military communiques said Syrian and Israeli planes crisscrossed the Golan Heights on bombing missions today and ground troops fought artillery and tank battles.

Syria said its air-defense systems shot down four Israeli jets, including a reconnaissance plane. This brought to 41 the number of Israeli planes the Syrians say they have shot down over the Golan Heights since April 9.

A later communiqué said Syrian fighter-bombers bombed Israeli positions in three areas along the front.

Kissinger, Gromyko to Discuss Golan, SALT on Cyprus Today

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of Kunitzra, often mentioned as a possible Israeli compromise offer.

In Jordan, Mr. Kissinger conferred last night with King Hussein and, this morning, the king piloted Mr. Kissinger and his wife Nancy to the Roman ruins at Jerash in his helicopter. At the airport, Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai and Mr. Kissinger both made references to the fact that talks on disengagement between Jordan and Israel will follow an agreement between Syria and Israel.

opposition and because there was no sign that Mr. Rabin would agree to change Israel's religious law. The party wants to deny Israeli citizenship to immigrants converted to Judaism by non-Orthodox ritual.

Abduction Deal Barred by Italy

ROME, May 6 (UPI).—Interior Minister Paolo Taviani today ruled out negotiations with urban guerrillas who have demanded the release of eight imprisoned leftists in return for the freedom of a kidnapped official who had been prosecuted the night.

"Any hypothesis of negotiations or deals with criminals is absurd," Mr. Taviani told newsmen. He said that the police search for the abduction of Genoa's assistant prosecutor, Mario Sossi, would go on.

The so-called Red Brigades kidnapped Mr. Sossi outside his home April 18.

Party Rejects Coalition

TEL AVIV, May 6 (AP).—The National Religious party voted today to refuse to join Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin's cabinet, maintaining Mr. Rabin's chances of forming a coalition to replace Mr. Meir's government.

The executive of the party decided unanimously not to rejoin the proposed government because it would not include the rightist

of the party.

Close friends had confided this weekend that Mr. Brandt was deeply disappointed and depressed by the spy case. But reports that Mr. Brandt was thinking of quitting have appeared before, whenever he was suffering one of his moods of depression and fatigue.

Arguments for extensive changes have been gaining strength here in the last week. In what many diplomats consider an uneasy round of accusations and recriminations, Bonn's intelligence services, the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of them, and the chancellery and Mr. Brandt have blamed each other for ignoring evidence that Mr. Guillaume might be an agent.

Despite suspicions—he worked for an East Berlin newspaper known as a front for intelligence work before he came to West Germany in 1956—Mr. Guillaume was cleared by two security checks late in 1968 and 1970, officials say, before he was appointed to Mr. Brandt's staff by Mr. Brandt.

In normal circumstances, this would probably not have been enough to provoke speculation that Mr. Brandt would end up the victim of the scandal.

But German politics are not in normal circumstances. Public-opinion polls indicate that only 30 percent of the electorate would vote for Mr. Brandt's party if there were a national election today.

Most important, Mr. Brandt himself has been in a bad state of depression and discouragement for most of the winter. He was just beginning to come out of it when the spy scandal broke. It shattered the chancellor's sense that things were going right for him again, after a long winter of party strife, of fighting inflation and of difficulties with the Communist world in carrying out his Eastern policy.

The chancellor also is reported to feel profound disappointment in many of his colleagues and aides—particularly, a Der Spiegel report said, in Mr. Genscher.

When he began his second term of office in December, 1972, Mr. Brandt was widely recognized as the most prestigious statesman in Western Europe. The London Times described him as "a man for all Europe" and once said: "Were European integration another generation further on, it is almost inconceivable that he would not be elected as president of Europe against any competitor."

During his first three years as chancellor, his major foreign policy efforts were devoted to his Ostpolitik, or normalization of relations with Eastern Europe.

The Ostpolitik won him the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize and brought him prestige abroad and at home. Germans who had lived too long under the shadow of Hitler's crimes were immensely buoyed by the peace prize award, and there is little question that it helped return the Social Democrats to power in 1972.

Brazil Bars Extraditing Biggs to U.K. Orders Train Robber To Leave in 30 Days

BRASILIA, May 6 (UPI).—Ronald Biggs, Britain's fugitive "great train robber," has been given 30 days to find a country of refuge and leave Brazil, the Justice Ministry announced today.

Ministry sources said that Biggs may be released from jail at any time. Justice Minister Armando Figueira said that Biggs will be allowed to travel within Brazil without restrictions, as long as he makes arrangements to leave the country within the 30-day limit.

The decision means that Britain's extradition request has been refused. Ministry sources said that Biggs will be able to choose his country of refuge.

Biggs has been in jail in Brasilia pending the outcome of the extradition request by London.

The ministry sources said the Brazilian authorities decided not to extradite Biggs, allegedly one of the brains of the Aug. 3, 1963, mail train robbery involving more than £2 million (about \$4.8 million) because the British request did not offer reciprocity.

Britain and Brazil do not have an extradition treaty.

Brazil's decision to deport Biggs was based upon his illegal status in the country. He entered the country on a forged passport and did not renew his expired visa. He also was employed while on a tourist visa, another violation of Brazilian law.

The Justice Ministry decision ended a two-month-long debate between Britain and Brazil over Biggs.

Two Scotland Yard detectives allegedly tried to take Biggs out of Brazil Feb. 1 after the discovery of his hiding out in Rio de Janeiro.

Biggs, who was captured after the train robbery, subsequently escaped from a British jail and made his way to Australia.



RECOVERED—Two of the police officers involved in the weekend recovery of art treasures, stolen from the home of Sir Alfred Bell, near Dublin, display "The Lute Player" by Frans Hals at the County Cork police headquarters.

Heiress Charged in Art Theft Was Obsessed by Inequalities

(Continued from Page 1)

far happier in the country pursuing his studies," she continued.

"My coming out ball was one of those pornographic affairs which cost about what 60 nidge pensioners receive in six months," she said.

The heiress who turned revolutionary was raised on a 600-acre estate owned by her father, James Frederick Compston Dugdale, chairman of an insurance syndicate and a large shareholder in Lloyds. Her parents, who also own a home in Chelsea, in London, and a mansion in Scotland, sent her to the right schools, set up a trust for her and saw to it that she had a regular income of £27,000 (\$200,000) last year alone.

"I love you—but I hate everything you stand for," she shouted at her father at the art theft trial in October.

She went to private schools and, at 14, her parents sent her on a grand tour of Europe. She went to live with a wealthy French family and when she came back she told her parents she wanted to go to a university.

After special tutoring, she went to St. Anne's College, Oxford, winning a third-class honors degree in 1962 and growing even more distant from the trappings of affluence. "I became an intellectual of the worst sort," she said.

In these early discussions made little headway, the meeting was a personal success for Mr. Brandt, who was welcomed by friendly and jubilant East German crowds, apparently hungry for contact with their western brothers.

A second East-West German summit meeting at Kasel, West Germany, in May, 1970, proved fruitless.

In October, 1970, Andrei Gromyko became the first Soviet foreign minister to visit West Germany, but progress was slow at four-power talks aimed at improving the status of West Berlin, a key factor in Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik.

Bonn demanded a settlement between the four occupying powers over Berlin before ratifying the treaty with Russia. That meant improvements in access to West Berlin across 100 miles of East German territory, a chance for "West Berliners to visit relatives on the other side of the Berlin Wall."

A pragmatic Socialist, Mr. Brandt swung his Social Democratic party away from its old Marxist image, and the party now stands for a modernized liberal social democracy. Mr. Brandt had dismissed such words as "nationalization" as "terms of the last century."

A keen supporter of the Common Market, Mr. Brandt concerned himself less with the broad ideals of European unity than with getting Britain and other applicant nations into the market.

Portuguese Reds Emerge in Force

LISBON, May 6 (NYT).—The Communist party has emerged from underground, from prison and from exile to become the strongest and best-organized political force in the new Portugal being shaped after a military coup overthrew the rightist dictatorship 11 days ago.

The party yesterday reaffirmed its bid for a share of power in the projected provisional government as "the major anti-fascist movement. The consensus of informed political opinion is that this is more than mere rhetoric."

After half a century of authoritarian rule in which any political activity aside from that which was officially sponsored was illegal and dangerous, the country is trying to organize itself along democratic lines with a multi-party system. The new structures will not receive their first electoral test until a year from now, when voting is scheduled for a new national assembly and a president.

It is generally agreed that the Communists have a head start and are moving fast to keep their lead. During the repressive years, the Communists were understood to have kept a structure of discipline alive with thousands of militants and party activists in factories, offices and schools.

"Democratic Forces"

At the rare times when opposition activity was allowed, as when elections were held, these militants came to the surface but were not identified as Communists. They were members of "democratic forces," such as the Democratic Electoral Commission that ran the opposition campaign last fall, in which the Communists were prominent. Hundreds of university students were particularly active.

A large number of Communists remained abroad, where they maintained liaison with those still in Portugal. The exiles have now poured back into the country, the most prominent being Alvaro Cunhal, the party's secretary-general, who escaped from a prison in 1960 and since has lived in Moscow and Prague.

Others went into the armed forces, where they now account for a substantial share of the "leftist" officers who form part of the armed forces movement that initiated the coup. Strongly entrenched in it, the Communists are calling for this movement to continue.

Like France in 1945

There is a striking parallel with the situation in France in 1945 after the liberation from Nazi occupation. Because they were able to maintain their discipline during the occupation, the French Communists emerged from the "wilderness" of Resistance with similar justification. Portugal's Communist party has become the party of anti-fascism with all the prestige of a group that fought and suffered more than most others during the long years of rule by Antonio Salazar and Marcello Caetano.

The Communists' main rival, the Socialists, acknowledge that they are starting out their legal life with handicaps—a lack of professional party workers, a lack of deep roots in the working class and a general lack of discipline.

The Communists' Socialists in party form into formal being in 1974 with Mario Soares, an oppositionist lawyer who, like so many others, had spent time in jail here, becoming secretary-general of the party while living in Paris.

Tour of Europe

After his return here a week ago, he embarked on a tour of European capitals for talks with his counterparts of the Socialist International, which had the effect of increasing his political stature.

The two parties are working together at the official level in a manner similar to the alliance now in effect in France. Each recognizes that it cannot gain power alone. At the grass-roots level, the Socialists recognize their inferiority, and Mr. Soares, like the French Socialist leader François Mitterrand, is intent on building strength at the base to be able to deal with the Communists on a more equal footing.

In the process of overturning the old structures and hierarchies, such as the state-run trade unions and professional associations, that is now being carried out, the Communists are working to build their own strength in moving their own men into the vacuum thus created. Everyone has been calling for "free" unions and the right to organize them in private industry, the press, the public services, the civil service and the professions.

Double Trade

Both leftist parties appear to be following a double trade—supporting the ruling military junta and affirming the need for national unity and discipline while setting out and even leveling out the road to a new society. That has caused the junta to issue alarmed warnings against anarchy and disruptive "mini-revolutions."

The makings of a center party are just now being seen. This is composed mainly of professional people—lawyers, professors and editors—who were tolerated by the old regime as a liberal and not very aggressive opposition. They include people who even tried for a while to work with

the deposed government of Premier Marcello Caetano as deputies in the National Assembly, such as Francisco da Carmo, a lawyer from Oporto, and Francisco Balsemão, publisher of the liberal weekly Expresso.

The center group will also get recruits from a prominent association of intellectuals and professional people dedicated to the study of economic and social development. Under the old regime, it issued reports from time to time critical of Portugal's

slow rate of development. These people favor modernization of the country's economic structure, but not its socialization.

Thus far, nobody has come forward to establish a political position on the right. Rightist politics are badly discredited here. The furthest anybody will go is the center. Several monarchist groups dedicated to the restoration of a regime that went out in 1910 have declared themselves but in extremely liberal, even leftist, terms.

Portuguese Junta Proposes Cease-Fire to African Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

that it might provoke break-away movements by white settlers in Africa.

In addition to the integration of the rebel movements in normal political life, today's appeal contained an offer of amnesty for those members of the rebel forces now in prison.

War Continues

All political opponents of the former regime in Portugal had been freed up to now, with the exception of members of the rebel movements. Pending an agreement with them, spokesmen here have been stressing that the war is continuing and that normal troop rotations were proceeding.

Fretilma Reaction

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, May 6 (Reuters).—The Fretilma organization reiterated today that the war in Mozambique would end only when the junta understood the right of the territory's people, led by Fretilma, to independence.

Fretilma also claimed that its guerrillas had shot down two Rhodesian Air Force planes which were bombing areas of the East African territory on April 20.

Ceremo Replies

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 6 (Reuters).—Another Mozambique guerrilla organization said here today

it was willing to negotiate with Portugal's junta but that it would not lay down its arms unconditionally.

Paulo Jose Guma, president of the Committee for the Revolution in Mozambique (Coremo), also said the Africans in Portuguese territories were unlikely to accept federation but they would agree to an organization similar to the British Commonwealth.

"If it is a condition that we just lay down our arms and come to a conference table, it is unacceptable," he said.

There must be some preliminary decision "before we disarm our people" because, if the negotiations are not acceptable to us or not acceptable to them, the war will continue," he said.

Fullbright Says Pentagon Budget Hides Foreign Aid

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 6 (AP).—Sen. William Fullbright, D., Ark., said yesterday that the Nixon administration is using a proposed Pentagon budget to conceal \$490 million in foreign aid.

He said that a Defense Department budget item of \$490 million, labeled "war reserve materials," is not for U.S. use but is destined for foreign forces.

"This hidden item is typical of the way the executive branch tries to get around congressional cuts in foreign aid," Sen. Fullbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in a statement.

He said that his investigation shows that the money is to be used for the "acquisition, storage and maintenance of war equipment and munitions for Vietnam, Thailand and Korean forces."

The senator, reporting that he has asked Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger for a full explanation of the budget item, vowed to try to eliminate it from any appropriation bill. Sen. Fullbright questioned the legality of buying supplies for foreign forces with funds other than those provided by Congress for foreign aid.

Death Is Confirmed In Chad Kidnapping

NDJAMENA, Chad, May 6 (Reuters).—Elfride Steawen, wife of a West German doctor, was killed by rebel Touareg tribesmen during a raid in which her husband and two other Europeans were seized. It was confirmed today.

Her husband, Dr. Christoph Steawen, 47, said in a radio message that Mrs. Steawen, 43, died of her wounds after the tribesmen opened fire during the raid on April 31.

Dr. Steawen runs a medical center at Bardai, near the Libyan border. The tribesmen have demanded publication of a statement giving their views as a condition of their release.

Khrushchev Urged Pullout Of Soviet Troops in E. Europe

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Nikita Khrushchev, in apparent criticism of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, called for the withdrawal of Russian forces from Eastern Europe, according to memoirs dictated before his death in 1971.

The former Soviet leader also favored an arms-control treaty with the United States that would cover conventional armaments and would include provisions for on-site inspection to guard against surprise attack.

However, he said that international ballistic missiles could not be included in such an agreement until "we have established mutual trust with our current adversaries."

"For the time being, our ICBMs are necessary to maintain the balance of fear," Khrushchev said.

In the second and final installment of selections from his memoirs in the current issue of Time magazine, the former premier also comments on U.S. elections, which he termed a "circus wrestling match," and recalls his relations with two American presidents, including John F. Kennedy, unlike Dwight D. Eisenhower, was "his own boss in foreign policy."

The memoirs, based on Khrushchev's tape-recorded reminiscences of his period of leadership from 1953 to 1964, when he was ousted, will be published next month by Little, Brown & Co. under the title "Khrushchev Remembers: The Last Testament." An earlier volume appeared in 1970.

In voting opposition to the stationing of Soviet forces abroad, Khrushchev seemed to extend his sweeping criticism of the policies of his successors to the area of foreign affairs. Earlier, he had expressed regret that his post-Stalin liberalization program had slowed after he had been ousted from power by Leonid Brezhnev and his associates.

Khrushchev recalled his decision in 1959 to reduce the Soviet

armed forces by a third and added:

"I'm still in favor of removing Soviet troops from other countries. I had no right to say that, planning that policy if I could."

Then, in an apparent allusion to the 1968 occupation of Czechoslovakia and Mr. Brezhnev's reputed doctrine of the "limited sovereignty" of the Soviet-bloc countries, Khrushchev said:

"But how can anyone fight for the reduction of armed forces when a certain orator is preaching quite the opposite? How can anyone propagate the doctrine I've been advocating if the troops under the command of this orator are stationed on the territory of other countries?"

Ranging over his relations with the United States from 1959 to 1964, Khrushchev said he had hoped that Eisenhower would dissociate himself from the U-2 incident, in which the Soviet Union shot down an American spy plane in May, 1960.

But Eisenhower insisted on assuming responsibility and thus "kept any opportunity for us to get him out of the ticklish situation he was in," Khrushchev recalled.

"My visit to the United States the preceding fall had seemed to herald a promising shift in U.S. policy toward our country, but now—thanks to the U-2—the honeymoon was over," he added.

At a proposed summit conference in Paris, Khrushchev continued, he still sought to salvage the situation by asking for an apology from Eisenhower. According to the memoirs, the President was ready to apologize but was deterred by then Secretary of State Christian Herter.

Recalling his meeting with President Kennedy in Vienna in 1961, Khrushchev said, "Kennedy was a flexible President and, unlike Eisenhower, he was his own boss in foreign policy." However, on the then current issues of disarmament, the Berlin crisis and U.S. policy in Southeast Asia,

Gaullist Aid For Giscard

(Continued from Page 1)

forms, Mr. Mitterrand clearly was appealing to disgruntled Gaullists.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been suspect in Gaullist eyes ever since 1969, when his opposition to a key referendum helped defeat the project for regional reform and force the late President Charles de Gaulle from power.

The final official results, with total votes and percentages:

	Registered voters	Valid votes	Percentage
Registered voters	26,619,708	23,711,828	(88.69)
Valid votes	23,711,828	23,711,828	(88.69)
Mitterrand	11,845,858	11,845,858	(50.00)
Giscard d'Estaing	9,777,998	9,777,998	(41.99)
Chaban-Delella	3,624,418	3,624,418	(15.29)
Boyer	115,886	115,886	(0.49)
Lagarde	263,578	263,578	(1.11)
Monnet	33,384	33,384	(0.14)
All others	268,438	268,438	(1.13)

Adding Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 32.6 percent to Mr. Chaban-Delella's 15.3, small-business champion Jean Royer's 3.7 and rightist Jean-Marie Le Pen's 7.4 would give the finance minister no more than 51.91 percent of the total.

But even adding to the Socialist leader's 43.24 percent, the 2.69 won by two Trotskyite candidates and the 1.32 which went to ecologist René Dumont—all of whom favor Mr. Mitterrand in the runoff—the left won just 47.23 percent of the total first-round vote.

502 Held in Italy In Vast Dragnet

MILAN, May 6 (AP).—The police arrested 502 persons in a general dragnet in northern Italy Saturday, the authorities said.

Thousands of policemen with helicopters, motorboats and dogs combed the land and coast, searching hundreds of homes and stopping thousands of persons.

The police said they seized 970 stolen vehicles and other stolen goods worth about \$1.5 million, 205 kilograms of explosives, and about 700 guns.

British Airways Strike

LONDON, May 6 (Reuters).—A wildcat strike by cabin crews will ground most of British Airways' intercontinental flights starting tomorrow, an airline spokesman said tonight. Flights to Europe and within Britain will not be affected.



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Tapes Are 'Inaudible' at Many Crucial Points

By Douglas Watson

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI).—The Watergate tape transcripts released by President Nixon last week omitted approximately 1,800 portions of conversations which the White House said were "inaudible" or "unintelligible"—nearly one such omission for every minute of the more than 33 hours of conversations covered. Nearly two-thirds of the "inaudible" and "unintelligible" omissions were from the statements of President Nixon—who was one of 12 persons quoted in the transcripts.

Mr. Nixon's statements in the 1,554 pages of transcripts are listed as "inaudible" or "unintelligible" approximately 1,075 times, compared with about 585 such omissions for all other individuals quoted.

The transcripts of 46 conversations or statements turned over to the House Judiciary Committee also omitted 35 segments of conversations of unspecified length which the White House said were unrelated to the Watergate investigation.

In addition, there are 146 deletions of obscenities or personal characterizations—about 80 percent of them in Mr. Nixon's remarks.

Crucial Points

Many of the omissions in the President's comments occur at crucial points in discussions of the Watergate affair with his top aides.

At several points, the understanding of exactly what the President knew and did about the Watergate cover-up depends on knowing what was omitted from the transcript as being "unintelligible" or "inaudible."

For example, in the transcript of the April 15, 1973, discussion of the Watergate investigation between Mr. Nixon and his top domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman, the President spoke 178 times and Mr. Ehrlichman 116 times.

However, the transcript of the meeting shows 98 "inaudible" or "unintelligible" omissions from Mr. Nixon's comments and only six from Mr. Ehrlichman's.

The understanding of whether Mr. Nixon was trying to have his aides cooperate with or stifle the Watergate investigation depends on what he actually said at the points where the White House has marked his statements as "unintelligible."

In the April 15 discussion, Mr. Nixon asks Mr. Ehrlichman whether someone had talked to Gordon Sargach, an aide to then White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

Mr. Ehrlichman replies, "Yes, sir, just about 10 minutes ago. And I've been doing all the talking so far."

Nixon: "Unintelligible" trying to talk "unintelligible."

Ehrlichman: "What? (John Stuart) Magruder had said about him and so forth. So."

Nixon: "Unintelligible" any "unintelligible" for removing him?

Ehrlichman: Not yet. Not yet. Nixon: He's a good man—good man.

Ehrlichman: I think he, I think he'll do fine. You see...

Nixon: "Unintelligible" you expect anyone "unintelligible" I was negotiating last night, and we've got the people that can—I

mean on the obstruction of justice thing, which I think is our main problem at this time...

Later in the conversation this exchange occurs:

Nixon: Magruder, Magruder may be (unintelligible) a little (unintelligible) in some of that stuff.

Ehrlichman: Well, I've got to get him in, and I hope to see him today.

Nixon: He would not (unintelligible) (John) Dean (unintelligible). According to Dean's story about those meetings which he told us about (unintelligible) Magruder's

In a 64-minute discussion of the Watergate investigation with Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen April 17, 1973, the transcript shows that Mr. Nixon spoke 297 times and Mr. Petersen spoke 293 times. The transcript also shows 73 omissions when Mr. Nixon's comments were "unintelligible" and 10 when Mr. Petersen's were "unintelligible."

This conversation is regarded as important because Mr. Petersen then was heading the Watergate investigation and, depending on what Mr. Nixon actually said, it could shed more light on whether the President was trying to hold back the investigation or was assisting it, as he has said he was.

In that conversation, the President tells Mr. Petersen:

"Now—this brings us to a basic command decision with regard to what you do about White House people. The main thing is (inaudible) and you can look at it in terms of the fact that anybody who this course should go out—without—(inaudible). You can look at it in terms of the fact that if it touches them (inaudible) that clearly apart from whether or not anything legal stands up. Let's suppose—just take Ehrlichman as a case in point—that this thing brought in by (inaudible) that proves to be (inaudible) don't get anything else on Ehrlichman than the question is that, nevertheless, that in itself would raise a cloud over Ehrlichman."

There could be various legitimate explanations of the numerous inaudible or unintelligible passages. An individual could have unknowingly been speaking too softly or too far from the microphones hidden in the President's offices, or that equipment itself could be at fault.

Or, according to tape experts, an individual could have been deliberately speaking inaudibly to avoid being recorded. Or previously clear recordings could have been deliberately made unintelligible. Or the transcripts' omissions may not be inaudible at all, but may be embarrassing to Mr. Nixon.

The White House has not said how the tapes were transcribed

—that such omissions are a new phenomenon, possibly linked to the use of the word "unintelligible" as a code word for what should be deleted.

If the inaudible or unintelligible omissions are the result of the taping system, tape experts believe that the lost passages may be recoverable by using separate

audio techniques to enhance the passages. Experts would also study the tapes to determine whether they had been altered.

Differences in equipment used may be responsible in part for some of the omissions. Most of the deletions—about 1,017—occur in conversations recorded in the President's office in the Executive Office Building. In contrast, there are only 643 such omissions from the 19 Oval Office conversations and 12 from the telephone conversations.

The disproportionate number of "inaudible" and "unintelligible" omissions from Mr. Nixon's conversations also is shown by a one-hour, 21-minute meeting Mr. Nixon had April 16, 1973, with Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Nixon spoke 315 of the 391 times, slightly more than one-third, but the transcript lists 88 omissions in the President's comments and only 47 from the two other men together.

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BANNER ISSUE—Streamers across Rome's Via del Corso urge Italians to "Vote yes" and "Vote no" in the May 12 referendum on whether to abolish the divorce law.

Mitchell Role Held Watergate Cause

Hughes Gifts Are Called Break-In Motive

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP).—State investigators believe that case of the two \$50,000 Reagan "campaign contributions" by billionaire Howard Hughes supplies the missing link for the Watergate break-in. The Wall Street Journal said.

The Journal said the investigators contend that former Attorney General John Mitchell "operated

Contests in 4 States Today

Primary Elections Starting in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The primary election season, in preparation for elections in November, got under way Saturday in Texas and will intensify tomorrow with important contests in four other states.

During the next six weeks, 20 states will choose nominees for the Nov. 5 midterm elections.

In Texas on Saturday candidates hoping for a rebellion against incumbents were disappointed in primaries there.

CAB Official Scolds Airlines Of U.S. for Ticketing 'Jargon'

By Robert Lindzey

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—A senior official of the Civil Aeronautics Board has scolded the nation's airlines of writing ticketing regulations "filled with jargon, double-talk, strange phraseology and catch phrases" as a "defense weapon to thwart the grievances and desires of the public."

In an unusually blunt public scolding of the airlines, Jack Yohe, the board's director of consumer affairs, said:

"I am not suggesting that the consumer is always right, by any stretch of the imagination. I am simply saying that the present system has an undue bias in favor of air carrier interests which amounts to an almost universal assumption that the carrier is always right."

Mr. Yohe made the remarks to a group of airline representatives at a meeting called to review a surge in complaints from air travelers.

Complaints Increase

During 1973, he noted, the CAB logged 14,760 complaints from passengers or air-cargo shippers—a 40 percent increase over 1972. And, he said, the upward trend continued during this year's first three months, when 5,147 complaints were received by the board—25 percent more than during the first quarter of 1973.

Of the 14,760 complaints received by his office in 1973 from the nearly 200 million passengers

Less than a fourth of the state's 9.3 million voters cast ballots, and, in almost every race in the state, the incumbents won. Primary turnouts usually are 50 percent to 60 percent.

Gov. Dolph Briscoe overruled Mrs. Frances Parnethold for the Democratic nomination for governor, getting an estimated 70 percent of the votes.

The winner of the Republican nomination for governor was the former mayor of Lubbock, James Granberry, a dentist.

In Alabama, Gov. George Wallace is heavily favored over four other Democrats, headed by state Sen. Eugene McLain and former Gov. James Folsom, to win nomination tomorrow to an unprecedented third four-year term.

If he fails to get 50 percent, the runoff between the top two finishers would take place June 4.

In November, the Democratic candidate will face weak opposition from Republican Edwin McCary. A Wallace victory would put him in position for another presidential bid in 1976, despite the 1973 assassination attempt that left him paralyzed from the waist down.

In another Alabama race, freshman Sen. James Allen, a Wallace ally, is heavily favored over John Taylor to win the Democratic nomination. Since there is no Republican candidate, the winner will automatically gain the six-year term.

All of Alabama's seven incumbent members of the House of Representatives are running, three unopposed.

In 1970, former astronaut John Glenn lost the Ohio Democratic primary by 12,000 votes to Howard Metzenbaum, a millionaire Cleveland businessman and lawyer.

Although Mr. Metzenbaum lost the election, he was appointed to the Senate in December when Republican William Sarke resigned to become attorney general. The contest is expected to be close.

Cleveland Mayor The winner probably will face Republican Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland, who has weak opposition.

In Ohio's gubernatorial contests, Democratic Gov. John Gilligan also has weak opposition, while his predecessor, Republican James Rhodes, is opposed by State Rep. Charles Fry and County Engineer Bert Dawson in his comeback bid.

There also are Ohio primaries for lieutenant governor and all 23 House seats.

The other Senate contest is in North Carolina, where nine Democrats and four Republicans are running for the seat being vacated by Democratic Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., the chairman of the Senate Watergate committee.

The leading Democratic hopefuls are State Attorney General Robert Morgan, former White House lobbyist Henry Hall Wilson and former Rep. Nick Galifianakis, the unsuccessful Democratic senatorial nominee in 1972.

In the GOP race, State Rep. William Stevens is the favorite. Candidates are also being nominated for North Carolina's 11 House seats and all 11 incumbents are running. In Indiana, all 11 House incumbents also are running.

He conceded that the board had formally approved such regulations proposed by the airlines. But he maintained that the volume of such filings was too great for anything more than a cursory CAB review of most cases. He urged the airlines to simplify the rules voluntarily, asserting that they might otherwise face a federal mandate to do so.

Heart Disease Declines

Study Shows a Major Shift In Causes of Death in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—Death rates from heart disease, stroke and seven other leading killers of Americans all declined during the last two decades, but no one seems to know why.

Experts say the figures show that some important changes must have occurred in national life style, behavior or environment, but no one knows just what the crucial changes were.

"We all find it mysterious and enigmatic," said Dr. Harold Margulies, deputy administrator of the Health Resources Administration in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The information covered the period of the 1950s. It shows declines in nine of the 15 leading causes of death among Americans and rises in the six others. Some, notably suicides, homicides and accidents, were all declining throughout much of the 1950s. But then they inexplicably turned upward again and have continued to rise.

Changes such as a 15 percent drop in the heart-disease death rate are so surprising that they seem to fly in the face of current health dogma. But there is little room for doubt as to their validity.

"The trends are real and well established, inasmuch as most have been going on for at least five years and some for 10," Joan Klobo, chief author of the study, said. She added that the original figures show the trends are continuing into the decade of the 1970s. The huge study by the National Center for Health Statistics is not based on a population sample as are most such studies. Instead, it involved analysis of every one of the 23,527,546 death certificates recorded during a 20-year period in the United States.

Age-Adjusted Figures All of the data are expressed in what are called age-adjusted death rates, that is, deaths per 100,000 population adjusted to compensate for the changing age profile of the American population. Without adjusting for national age patterns, death rates would give an unrealistic picture, because the average age of the American population is increasing. Without compensating for this, statistics would emphasize unduly the diseases of middle and old age. This may be one reason why the decline in heart

disease has gone largely unnoticed.

It is generally considered unlikely that changes in medical practice in the last few decades could account for the bulk of the trends. As experts point out, even the current national enthusiasm for exercise and dieting seems an unlikely total explanation. These trends in life style seem to have occurred too recently to affect the basic disease process responsible for most heart-disease deaths.

Slow Process It is generally assumed that heart disease is a slow process. Therefore, the death trends of the 1950s and 1960s would have to have their roots in factors that began to work at least five or 10 years earlier.

The newly analyzed data are to be published later this month in a monograph entitled "Mortality Trends for Leading Causes of Death: United States—1950-69." The authors are Miss Klobo, chief of the special studies section of the National Center for Health Statistics' Division of Vital Statistics, and Jeffrey Maurer and Evelyn Glass of the same division.

Among the 15 leading causes of death, the sharpest increase was in the category of chronic respiratory diseases: bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. The death rate from these causes more than doubled between 1954 and 1969. The increase was particularly sharp for men.

The death rate from influenza and pneumonia followed a saw-saw pattern probably reflecting the ebb and flow of epidemics. It was 6 percent lower in 1969 than in 1950.

Cirrhosis of the liver increased by 67.1 percent according to the death rate figures, with the most striking increases among non-whites. Cancer, second only to heart disease as the cause of death among Americans, continued to rise steadily during the 20-year period. The total increase in the age-adjusted death rate was 34 percent, reflecting a rise in cancer deaths among men but a decline in the rate for women.

Among causes of death that decreased, two of the most dramatic were the major kidney diseases of nephritis and nephrosis, down 77 percent.

Peptic ulcer, often associated with distresses of business and professional life, was down 25 percent. But this drop involved only men. The rate increased for women.

Under the new procedure a prisoner with a complaint can file a complaint with his warden.

As an example of a case that need never have gotten into the courts, Justice Burger told of a prisoner who accused a guard of taking seven packs of cigarettes from him without justification. The case wound up in District Court twice and the U.S. Court of Appeals once.

Norman Carlson, director of the prisons' bureau, said in a letter to all federal district judges that the change had resulted from a proposal by Chief Justice Warren Burger of the Supreme Court that was subsequently used in three institutions.

About 4,000 state and federal prisoners file lawsuits every year, charging authorities with mistreatment or denial of civil rights.

This constitutes about a quarter of the petitions filed in prisons, a figure that has risen from 1,000 to more than 17,000 in the last dozen years.

Address to ABA Justice Burger told the American Bar Association last week that, if the federal prisons adopted an internal system of hearing complaints that must be resolved before a lawsuit is permitted, many states could follow the example and put the same procedures into effect at their institutions.

The policy, which went into effect on April 1, will not affect the thousands of inmates who go to court each year to challenge the convictions that resulted in their imprisonment. But it should dispose of some of the litigation brought by those complaining about prison conditions and practices.

The Bureau of Prisons has established a new grievance procedure for inmates of federal institutions that is expected to check the flow of prisoners' lawsuits into the already overburdened federal courts.

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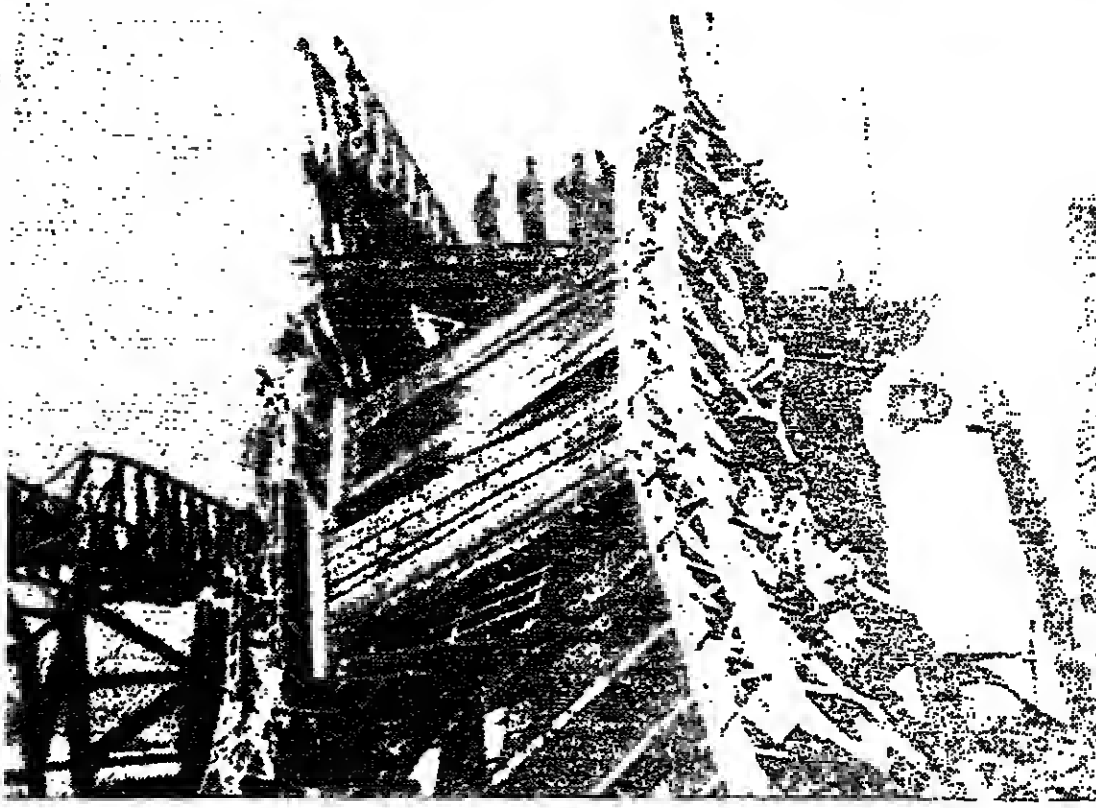
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WAR REPARATION—South Vietnamese Army engineers begin repairs on a bridge one of several destroyed by the Viet Cong—linking Saigon and north provinces.

U.S. Prisons to Institute Grievance Plan

By Warren Weaver Jr.

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Saigon Claims 103 Reds Died In Battle Close to Cambodia

SAIGON, May 6 (AP)—The South Vietnamese command reported more fighting along the Cambodian border about 50 miles west of Saigon yesterday and claimed that its forces had killed 103 North Vietnamese.

The command said that cover-up losses were one killed and 17 wounded in fighting around Mrs. Hoa, Kien Binh and Tuyen Binh.

Military sources said that South Vietnamese bombers flew heavy strikes in support of the infantrymen and that an F-4A jet crashed on the border 35 miles northwest of Saigon, killing the pilot. The sources said they did not know the cause of the crash.

Road Menaced In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents drove government forces from more positions along Highway 4, the main highway from Phnom Penh to the coast. The insurgents have blocked the road since January, and military observers in Phnom Penh said that they now appear to be planning to take control of two-thirds of the 80-mile route.

The Cambodian command said that the Khmer Rouge drove its forces from positions at Spran Dek Saray and Tani and other military sources reported

ART IN EUROPE

Watching Evolution
Of Vieira da Silva

Geneva

Vieira da Silva, Artel Galerie, Geneva, through June.

The 20 oil paintings, admirably presented in the gallery's crisp interior, were executed over the past four years, with a dozen dated 1973-74. Thus they allow one to follow the evolution of Da Silva, Portuguese-born but Paris-based, from her retrospective at the Musée National d'Art Moderne in Paris right up to the present moment.

Da Silva's lonely, tortuous exploration of space continues with the same highly receptive delicacy throughout the new works. Each of them offers a voyage of differing intensity and attraction to the imaginative eye. For a moment, they are faintly familiar. One seems to glimpse a conglomerate of rooftops or a sunken grid of streets, as though seen from the air. Then the impression dissolves. The eye centers on a detail and begins to work its way through what has become a labyrinth of unfamiliar spaces.

One senses that the volumes these paintings form and destroy remain almost as mysterious to the artist as to the spectator. They are spaces that now exist in their own right, with no reference beyond their own obscure laws. They reveal nothing if one does not enter completely

into their world, uneasily following an unexpected lurch in perspective or the abrupt disappearance of what appeared for once to be a firmly established plane.

In Da Silva's painting, space is sensation. With the passage from warm to cold tones, and from neatly ordered forms to a sudden cross-hatching or an idiosyncratic emptiness, her works convey feeling in a curiously indirect but persuasive way. At the same time they echo the larger rhythms of life—harmony and chaos, birth and death.

Looking at these 20 paintings together, one is struck by the almost tidal regularity with which they return to the same central preoccupation: How space can be made to sweep up and fall away according to a pattern of emotion. In this context, they put one in mind of the title of a painting by Da Silva's husband, Arpad Szenes (who recently had two large shows in Paris, at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville and the Galerie Jeanne Bucher): "Flux and Reflux." With the rhythms of life, these paintings communicate the rhythms of creativity—of hope and despair in the ever-renewed attempt to transmit experience completely—with a rare single-mindedness.

—MICHAEL PERPIATT.

London

Byron Lives—Polly Hope, Patrick Seale Prints, 2, Motcomb Street, London S.W. 1, to May 10.

In all the pious celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Byron's death, it is good to find a lively and unacademic tribute in this show of mixed media works, including cast figures, prints and fabric collages, by the witty fantasist Polly Hope. Some of the paintings, too, inspired by Byron's travels and by some of his characters, are delightful.

Jacques Kupfermann, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, London W. 8, to May 10.

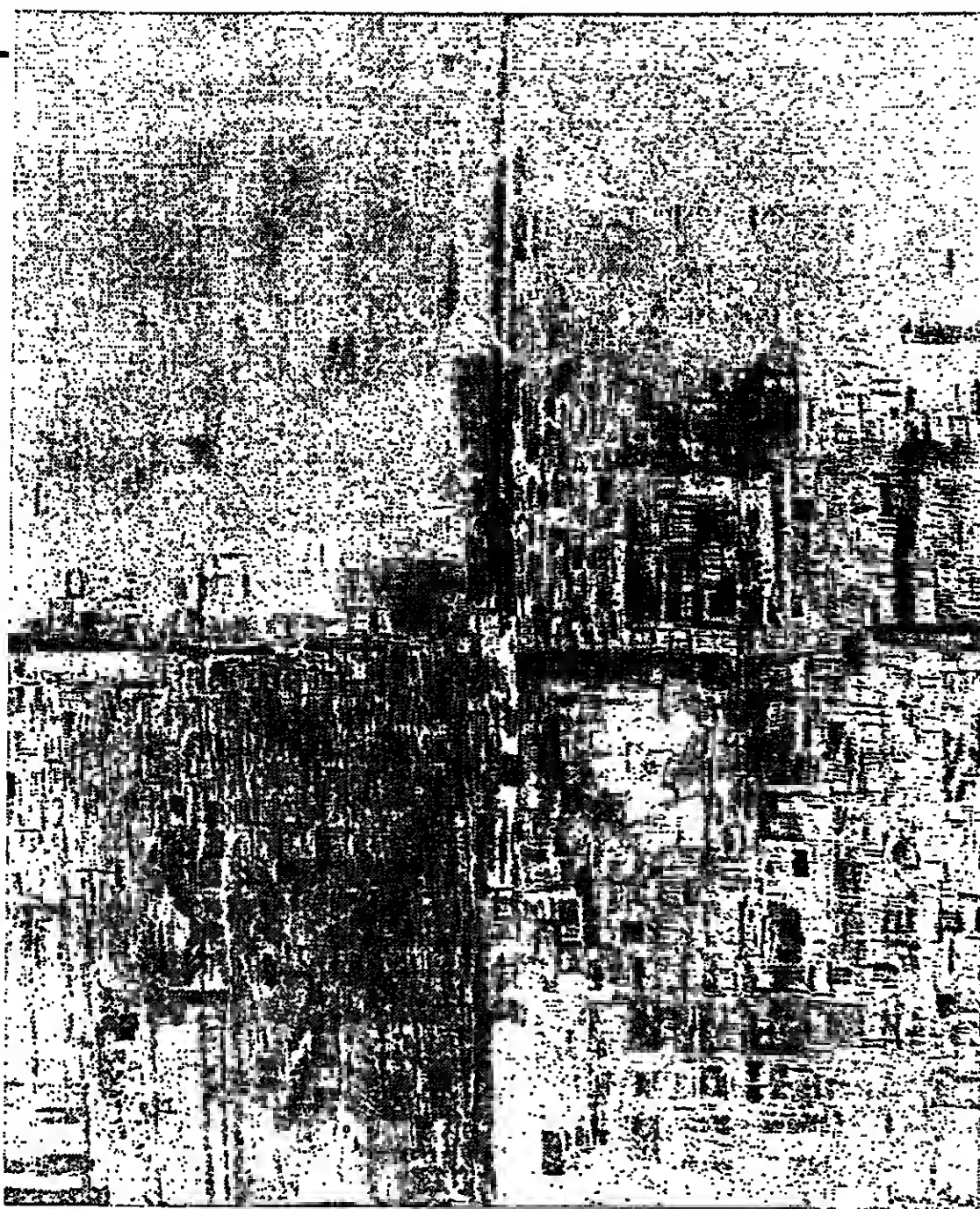
Austrian-born and American-trained (where his teachers included Kline, Pollock, and de Kooning), Kupfermann's first one-man show in London, his woodcuts and watercolors are powerful and elemental, almost as though John Constable had inspired him to repaint the Marlin watercolors on a heroic scale.

Jaime Manrique, the Ibis Gallery, 1 Broxholme House, New King's Road, London S.W. 6, to May 11.

To paint the great variety of owls to be found in Europe while making an interesting composition rather than an ornithological illustration is difficult; to paint wildcats and the simultaneously ferocious and retiring Spanish lynx even more so. But Jaime Manrique, of Casilda, whose first English exhibition this is, succeeds admirably in both these subjects. Equally good are his small rodents and some of his flower and fruit still lifes.

Christopher Hall, New Grafton Gallery, Grafton Street, London W. 1, to May 15.

This is a pleasing show of small, elegant oils of landscapes in the Dordogne, a few landscapes of Italy and Wales, and townscapes



Vieira da Silva's oil, "L'Eveil," 81 by 65 centimeters, painted in 1973.

of the city of Reading, England. Consistently high standard results in part from training at the Slade School of Art.

Contemporary British Painters and Sculptors, the Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W. 1, to May 18.

Many years ago the Lefevre Gallery had a reputation as a discoverer of fresh British talents. Currently attempting a revival in this direction, the gallery has mounted a major exhibition of contemporaries, mingling the younger—Michael Andrews, Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, Allan Jones—with the older and more famous—Egon Schiele, Lowry, Moore and Sutherland.

Keith Vaughan, Victor Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London W. 1, to May 18.

Keith Vaughan happily continues to pursue his own way, half-mannered, half-romantic, painting landscapes with figures in a restricted palette of ochres, olives, blues and greys. This exhibition of recent medium-sized gouaches shows that Vaughan's control is even tighter than before. His cool compositions waste not a single line or block of color on decorative effect.

The Sickert Women and the Sickert Girls, Michael Parkin Fine Art, 11 Motcomb Street, London S.W. 1, to May 18.

Walter Sickert, one of the greatest of European painters as well as the greatest of early 20th-century English artists, had a large number of women students, both at the Slade school and privately. Michael Parkin and Imre Maltzahn of the Maltzahn Gallery, have produced a remarkable show of the master's work, and that of five of his female students, his third wife, Thérèse Lessore, and his teaching partner Sylvia Gosse—typical of the Sickert women. And there are three of his best younger students—the Sickert girls, Marjorie Lilly, Christine Cooter and Wendela Borel. It is unfortunate that such high quality work was allowed to fall into obscurity. It is good that the Parkin and Maltzahn galleries have begun the process of rediscovery.

—MAN WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Maryan S. Maryan, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to June 1.

Maryan's painting is devoted to chasing figures reminiscent of judges, terrors, bishops and other types less easily classified, all of them depicted in a vigorously simple graphic style and raw colors. He has them scurrying, sticks bonfires into them, stuffs them with maggots, smears them with a variety of substances and has them oozing blood, lymph, tears, striped toothpaste saliva, sweat and other secretions, familiar and mysterious. The faces are as stylized as Eskimo masks, the colors bright as a peasant cart; the violence he perpetrates is unambiguous, emotional, durable.

Robert Guinan, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 14.

Robert Guinan's paintings give the impression of careful realism vibrating with a peculiar, soft transparency. He uses acrylic and oil on canvas, the collage being of a translucent paper (cloth and other materials are also used) that catches the light with a certain warmth. His subjects are human figures, either stolidly seated on a chair, perched on a window sill or leaning on a counter. There are also a few views of windows seen from the street. This is not an art of observation (like the photograph) but rather of contemplation. There is a good, indeed an elaborate, balance of content and of style and the high aestheticism of his technique does not eclipse what he has to express.

Anthoens, Galerie Arnel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to May 15.

Belgian sculptor Willy Anthoens has been carving wood in non-representational form with a manner of mystic dedication and calm for some 30 years now. His best pieces have a dense simplicity about them, their forms being barely indented—tranquil and modest.

Claude and François-Xavier Lalanne, Galerie Joles, 186 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to May 11.

This exhibition was organized by the Jean March Foundation (IHT, March 26) and is going on to Rome, Zurich and Mallorca before returning to Madrid and the foundation's newly completed building. The content of the show is a bit irregular, perhaps simply because there are some outstanding artists whose works have particular density and force. Among them: Cuitart, Canogar, Amadeo Gabino, Genoves, Ferreras, Chillida, Manuel Rivera.

Named for Pompidou PARIS, May 6 (Reuters).—The new center for contemporary art going built in central Paris will be named after the late French President Georges Pompidou, according to Culture Minister Alain Peyrefitte.

The Lalannes have a silly poetic sort of imagination in which almost any kind of animal turns into almost any piece of furniture. Here a donkey opens up into a writing desk, an oversized dicky-bird (the only apt term I can find to describe the species) is a rocking chair, longue, and lammas are, apparently, armchairs. The poetry of the thing stops where the sophistication begins and the warmth of the fancy turns a bit cool in the process of manufacture. But there is a little crazy touch to all that which remains ingratiating.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Cigarette Smoking: What Does
Gender Have to Do With Problem?

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—Kitty Panzer, a blonde, 65-year-old housewife, strolled down Fifth Avenue the other day, cigarette in hand. In fact, she has spent much of the last 30 years of her life with a cigarette in her yellow-stained hand.

Mrs. Panzer is among the estimated 30 percent of adult American women who are addicted to cigarettes. She started smoking, she remembers, when her husband bought her a Ronson lighter for no particular reason in 1944, about the time of a popular song that began:

"Smoke, smoke, smoke that cigarette. Don't stop puffing 'til you puff yourself to death..."

Those lyrics are perhaps even more relevant today as more and more people—especially women—are starting to smoke. Last year, 52 million Americans consumed a record 583 billion cigarettes, up 59 billion from a decade ago.

At present, the estimated 30 percent of adult American women who smoke is only about 10 percent less than the number of adult males who smoke. Traditionally the gap has been much wider. But while the number of male smokers has decreased steadily over the last few years, the number of women smokers has hovered around the 30 percent mark.

Two recent developments, however, are causing health experts to tear at their hair: Women are smoking more cigarettes a day than ever before, and teen-agers are starting to light up at an alarming rate. In 1972, the last year for which figures are available, about 11 percent of all girls aged 12 to 17 smoked, compared with 9 percent in 1970 and 6 percent in 1968.

Combined with the estimated 13 percent of teen-age boys who smoked in 1972 (down 2 percent from 1970), this translates into a staggering 3,000 new teen-age smokers every day.

And on top of it all, studies have shown that it is much harder for women to stop smoking once they are "hooked" than it is for men.

Why are women seemingly so attracted to cigarettes, also known as "coffin nails" and "cancer sticks" to some smokers? Are they unaware of the health hazards? Have they tried to quit? And if so, is it really harder for them to quit than it is for men?

These were some of the ques-

tions asked recently to women smokers chosen at random around Manhattan, as well as to health professionals and to prominent women smokers, "occasional" smokers and reformed smokers.

What emerged is this: Most of the women said they started smoking because it was the "smart" thing to do; almost all of the women said they were aware of the dangers outlined in the 1964 surgeon general's report, which cited cigarette smoking as a major hazard to life and health; and almost all of the women smokers said they had tried at one time or another to quit, but had been unsuccessful.

Among the stop-smoking methods they used were: Hypnosis, medication, pacifiers, group therapy, stop-smoking clinics, "cold turkey" self-treatment, timers that a smoker can set to buzz at longer and longer intervals between cigarettes and cigarette cases with time locks on them.

Several women said they started smoking either to lose weight or because they were afraid they might gain weight.

"I started because I wanted to lose weight and I did—25 pounds," Mrs. Carol Prager, an attractive, 32-year-old nurse from Holden, Mass., said as she stood in Rockefeller Center with her husband and two pre-school children.

And seven years ago, and Mrs. Prager is still smoking and has no intention of quitting. "I enjoy it," she said firmly. "I find it relaxing, and I suppose to some degree it's a habit."

Among the more prominent women smokers are Mrs. Henry Kissinger, the former Nancy Kissinger, who is said to be a chain smoker; Mrs. Aristotle Onassis; Princess Margaret; Lillian Hellman, the author; Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York Post; and Mrs. John V. Lindsay, wife of the former mayor.

Women who refer to themselves as "occasional" smokers include Gloria Steinem, the feminist writer; Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, and Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y. Well-known women who have kicked the habit include Barbara Walters, the television personality; Mrs. Ethel Scull, the socialite; and Mrs. Eleanor Guggenheimer, New York City's commissioner of consumer affairs.

Lillian Wolf, 44, of Manhattan, is among the 11 percent of teen-age girls who smoke. The other day she stood outside St. Robert's Wagner Junior High School on East 78th Street during the lunch

BALLET IN LONDON

The 'New Group' at Covent Garden

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (IHT).—The Royal Ballet's touring "New Group" is back at Sadler's Wells Theatre for two weeks while the main company has left Covent Garden for its New York season. It is less than three months since this group was last at the Wells, but since then they have acquired two new ballets and revived another.

Ronald Hynd's "Charlotte Brontë" is new to London, and seems to have made no better impression on people seeing it here for the first time than it did on me and my colleagues at its premiere in Bradford in March (IHT, March 12).

Ashley Kilgar's "The Entertainers" on the other hand, which had its world premiere on Thursday, made a very attractive effect. "Attractive" is the word to describe it; "charming" is another. Terence Emery's set is one of the prettiest seen in a new ballet for a long time: a false perspective backdrop of proscenium arches, one behind another, ending in a miniature stage with various stage boxes and curtains in front. The stage becomes a series of stylized theaters, and the dancers are dressed in costumes inspired by Watteau. Ashley Kilgar has taken as his theme for the ballet a quotation from Lincoln Kirstein's book "Movement and Metaphor" about Watteau's view of the Commedia dell'arte.

More Agreeable

Most ballet goers are weary of harlequinade characters by now. Kenneth MacMillan recently tried to bring them up-to-date in his "The Poltroon"; Kilgar's romantic look at them is at any rate much more agreeable. By the actual content of the ballet is slight, almost to the point of nonexistence. To charming but undramatic music by Pergolesi, five girls and two boys dance elegantly and daintily in various combinations. Margaret Barbieri has a graceful solo, Vyvyan Lorraine radiates charm, Peter O'Brien is a handsome Harlequin and Kim Reeder, a very promising young dancer, is a nimble and gently amusing Pierrot, suitably plaintive as he retreats into the distance with a series of curtains falling at the end.

Kilgar, who made his first ballet for John Cranko in Stuttgart and who has also studied with Martha Graham in New York, obviously has a lot of choreographic ideas. His "Arriving Belle-

vus Sunday" for Scottish Theatre Ballet was a bit obscure but extremely interesting and his "Migration," tried out last year by the Royal Ballet in York, won good opinions from the few people who saw it but has for some reason never been staged since. "The Entertainers" makes a very likeable and undemanding curtain-raiser to a mixed program but it is not the major achievement which Kilgar may well produce.

Friends

At Sadler's Wells it served as prelude to the revival of Kenneth MacMillan's "The Invitation," which certainly provides enough drama for any program. First staged in 1960, "The Invitation" remains one of MacMillan's very best work. Nobody who has seen it could ever forget its powerful story of two young cousins considering their first sexual experiences with a more mature couple, nor could anybody forget the performances by the young

and vulnerable-looking Lynn Seymour and Christopher Gable in the original cast. Maybe Marion Tait and Stephen Jeffries do not look quite so frail and innocent, but they do look charming, dance well, and act with great freshness and sincerity. Nor do I think Vyvyan Lorraine and Desmond Kelly quite as successful as some of their predecessors at suggesting the seamy side of the older couple.

But the ballet still works well enough. One of its main assets is the very effective musical score by Matyas Seiber; another is that MacMillan did not rely on the drama but also created some lovely flowing choreography, especially for the heroine. Her first entry, circling artlessly round the stage, her tender pas de deux with her cousin, and the pas de deux in which she gradually abandons herself to the older man, are all masterly. If only MacMillan could regain this form. (The season ends May 11.)

Anti-Cheating Screen Plan
Disrupts a Bridge Tourney

From Wire Olympics
LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, May 6.—The keynote was controversy yesterday as the 4th World Bridge Pairs Olympiad opened here.

The reigning champions, Fritz Babesch and Peter Manhardt, both of Vienna, refused to compete. The problem: a proposed system of anti-cheating screens that, while not being employed in the Olympiad itself, has some players up in arms. A final decision on whether to adopt the screens had been expected during the tournament—the World Bridge Federation has now postponed the decision to allow the European Bridge League time to consider the issue.

Said Mr. Babesch: "I refuse to practice a hobby in an air of suspicion among officials who suffer from paranoia. It is not the screens which damage bridge—it is the ridiculous suspicion among bridge officials."

Meanwhile, during the Olympiad itself, 6 teams from 40 countries are trying out a new silent bidding device perfected in Sweden. Each player has an indexed box of printed cards covering every bid. These are played onto the table, rather than spoken. The theory is that the

bidding boxes eliminate voice inflections that can sometimes convey unauthorized information—though officially their purpose is to avoid language difficulties.

Proposal

The president of the World Bridge Federation, Julius Rosenblum of New Orleans, had proposed that the system be used in the world team championships in Venice later this month. "I personally believe," said Mr. Rosenblum, "that the federation's tournaments are free from cheating but there are some high-level players and writers who think that there is cheating in some form or other." The screens make it impossible for a player to see his partner.

Most of the opposition to screens seems to come from European players. André Lemaitre of Belgium, president of the European Bridge League, says, "I am absolutely against screens. There is much less cheating than people believe."

Today the Olympiad was going on with the bidding boxes. A U.S. team, led by Peter Bender of San Francisco, was in first place. Trailing by two points was the West German team captained by Prince Josiah Waldeck.



Jenny Spath, 40, who smokes, she says, to relax from the daily drudgery of a homemaker.

hour and tried to explain, in between drags on a cigarette, why, at the age of 13, she started smoking.

"I don't know, man, I just started," said the petite eighth-grader, who claimed to have parents' permission to smoke. "You see other people smoking and you want to, too. And I liked it—it's a beautiful feeling."

What isn't so beautiful is trying to quit. Several women smokers said they had been the targets of the growing "nonsmokers' lib" movement, in which nonsmokers are becoming bolder about complaining about cigarette smoke in public places.

Although all of the women interviewed seemed very aware of the health perils of smoking, many shared the feelings of Pamela Margoshes, 19, of Marblehead, Mass., a freshman at Barnard College, where she recently became known as "the Barnard smoker" for dashing nude across campus. "Although I'm fully aware of the cancer business, somehow cancer's too unreal, too abstract," the curly-haired student said on campus the other day. "On the other hand, a cigarette in my hand is a more concrete thing to me."

Miss Margoshes and several other students said they thought more and more students were taking up smoking these days because they viewed it as something "adult," and also because of peer pressure and the tensions of college examinations.

One area where women were uncertain was whether it was more difficult for them to stop smoking than it is for men. However, Dr. Joyce Brothers, the psychologist and a nonsmoker, said there were several reasons why it's harder for women, among them:

• Smoking helps a woman keep her weight down in a society where thin is in.

• Smoking, because of such cigarette advertising campaigns as "You've Come a Long Way, Baby," helps a woman feel she's liberated.

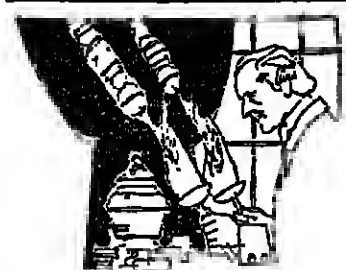
• Smoking helps a woman cope with her daily pressures.

"That's why I started to smoke—because it calms my nerves," said Jennie Spath, a dark-haired 40-year-old school-crossing guard from North Bergen, N.J., the other day as she stood in line outside Radio City Music Hall waiting to see "Mame." By her side were her two daughters, Michele, 15, and Susan, 9, who refuse to try their mother's cigarettes because they are afraid she will get cancer.

"Sure it's harder for women to stop; it's because we have such an ordeal all day long," Mrs. Spath added authoritatively. "You know, the everyday drudge, the tensions, the children. Smoking just relaxes."

Frankfurt Opera

The Frankfurt Opera is preparing a new production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" that is scheduled for its first performance May 29 under the musical direction of Klaus Peter Schell. Bodo Igels will stage the work with Josef Svoboda as set designer, and the cast will be headed by Antje Schürmann as Leonora, Eduardo Alvarez as Don Alvaro, and Paul Berman, Rudolf Constantini, Manfred Schenk and Dieter Weller in the other principal parts.



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مكتبة المجلد

EEC Plans to Extend Italy's Credit Facility

BRUSSELS, May 6 (Reuters).—The Common Market commission today proposed that Italy's short-term EEC debts, which amount to 15 billion units of account, be consolidated for two years to ease the immediate debt burden.

The proposal was announced at a press conference here by the commission's vice-president responsible for economic and financial affairs, Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Mr. Haferkamp said that if the measure is approved by EEC foreign ministers tomorrow, Italy's debt to the EEC monetary cooperation fund would be repayable in two years instead of over the next five months.

The EEC's decision-making Council of Ministers meets here tomorrow to examine the situation created by Italy's drastic import cuts.

The debt consolidation is one of a series of measures the commission will put to the ministers to let the Italian measures into a global EEC framework.

Conditions Set

Mr. Haferkamp said the commission is proposing that the Council of Ministers approve the Italian import deposit scheme, under the terms of Article 108 of the EEC's founding Rome Treaty, in condition the restrictions are temporary, lifted as soon as feasible and are subject to EEC and Italian control.

He said the commission would also make proposals tomorrow to the ministers to minimize the impact of the Italian decision on trade in farm goods between EEC states.

EEC farm ministers will have a separate meeting on the ramifications of the import deposit

Agreement Is Set On U.S., EEC Export Credits

BRUSSELS, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Representatives of the nine Common Market nations and the United States reached broad agreement today on most objectives of an EEC-proposed agreement aimed at voiding an international export credit race, an official communiqué stated.

Officials met to discuss a common attitude to be taken to avoid competitive outbidding between major industrialized nations in granting export credit financing, the statement said.

The meeting was held on the EEC's initiative with the aim that once agreement with the United States is reached, the scope of the pact should be widened to include Japan, possibly Switzerland and Austria, and perhaps countries represented in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The brief communiqué said that further discussions on a technical level prior to continuation of the dialogue will take place shortly.

scheme on the unitary EEC agriculture policy at the same time as the foreign ministers' session.

In addition, Mr. Haferkamp said, the commission is proposing an overall EEC program to aid economic recovery in Italy, badly hit by inflation and a chronic balance of payments deficit. But this would only be finalized at the end of July, he said.

Asked if the commission would recommend that the community partners make medium-term aid funds available to Italy, Mr. Haferkamp said the commission would not make any proposals tomorrow to extend the scope of credits already granted to Italy.

"It is too early to talk about an extension at tomorrow's council," he said. But the readiness of the community to do more for Italy would be affected by Italy's willingness to help itself, Mr. Haferkamp added.

No W. German Aid

BONN, May 6 (Reuters).—The West German government will not offer any independent support measures to help Italy overcome its current economic difficulties, Mr. Haferkamp added.

Italian Balance of Trade Reaches a Record Deficit

ROME, May 6 (AP).—Italy's balance of trade hit a record deficit of 2,386 billion lire (\$3.87 billion) in the first four months of the year, according to preliminary figures released by the government's institute of statistics.

This figure was nearly three times worse than last year when the trade deficit totaled 906 billion lire in the first four months.

The institute of statistics released final figures for the first two months of the year and preliminary figures for March and April.

The trade deficit stood at 490 billion lire in January and 716 billion lire in February. The preliminary figures gave a deficit of 600 billion lire in March and 780 billion lire in April. Aggregate figures for January and February showed imports totaled 3,681 billion lire, up 70.3 percent from the same period in 1973. Exports for the two months totaled 2,475 billion lire, up 43.8 percent.

The institute noted that the latest trade figures, unlike those of previous years, included imports and exports of gold for non-monetary use.

Hope on IMF Oil Plan

DETROIT, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Forecasting "unprecedented" imbalances this year in international trade and payments, Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, today outlined proposals for recycling billions of dollars from the oil-exporting countries to other nations.

Mr. Witteveen, speaking at the Detroit Economic Club, said he hoped the 126-nation monetary agency will be ready "before the middle of the year" to set up a new type of "oil-facility" lending operation.

"If oil prices remain at recent levels through the rest of this year," Mr. Witteveen said, IMF member countries lacking oil resources will be running deficits on trade and other current account transactions of about \$53 billion this year.

At the same time, he said, monetary surpluses of the oil-exporting nations will increase in 1974 to about \$6 billion.

The IMF has reported that Saudi Arabia, Iran and other oil-exporting countries are willing to provide about \$2.76 billion in loans for its new type of "oil-facility" operation.

The "oil-facility" loans Mr. Witteveen said, could be for periods of up to seven years at interest rates "below prevailing rates in national capital markets."



Wilhelm Haferkamp

government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

Mr. Gruenewald made the statement after key ministers in the government had met with Chancellor Willy Brandt to prepare for tomorrow's EEC Council of Ministers meeting.

He told a news conference that West Germany seeks a solution within the European community. The community should deal with the problem "as a united body and, if necessary, act accordingly," he said.

GAO Urges New Panel on Commodities

With More Power To Regulate Trade

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—U.S. Comptroller General Elmer Staats has proposed a new, strong, independent commission to regulate all trading in commodities futures.

The Nixon administration and the commodity exchanges have opposed such an independent body.

A report by the General Accounting Office, which Mr. Staats heads, recalled that audits of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Exchange Authority (CEA) in 1965 and 1971 found that the CEA's work was inadequate to control abuses on the nation's commodity exchanges.

Now a \$500-million-a-year business. "These deficiencies continue," said a summary of the interim GAO report. Much of the blame for those deficiencies has long been placed on the CEA's small staff and budget compared to the larger resources of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"To remove any appearance of conflict of interest, and to instill full public confidence," Mr. Staats said in the summary, "the Congress should establish an independent agency separate from the Department of Agriculture."

The report, requested last year by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, was due in March. The GAO, Congress's investigative agency, did not indicate when its final report would be submitted this year.

On April 11, the House passed and sent to the Senate a comprehensive, but compromise, reform of the government's role in overseeing the largely self-governing exchanges. Scheduling of Senate Agriculture Committee hearings on that and other measures has been delayed pending the final GAO report.

U.S. Oil Imports Arc Said to Cost \$1 Billion More

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Reuters).—Commerce Secretary Fredrick Dent said today U.S. payments for oil imports are now running more than \$1 billion a month above the year-ago level.

In a speech prepared for delivery in Milwaukee and released here, Mr. Dent noted, however, "We consider the prospects for lower petroleum prices later this year to be good. Nevertheless, at the same time we anticipate significantly larger quantities of petroleum will be imported in the months ahead."

The Commerce Department official said that the lesser dependence relatively of the United States on imported oil would temper the increase in production costs.

"The tempering, however, may result in a higher dollar which could affect the competitiveness of our exports," he warned.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Top U.S. Firms' Profit Rises

The performance of America's top industrial corporations set records for the first four months of the year, with profits rising 29 percent and earnings rising 19.4 percent, Fortune magazine reported today. However, the total return to investors combined dividend yields and capital gains of the 509 companies, and the average was minus 2.5 percent. "The high return on earnings and the low return on capital gains," said Fortune, "indicate that the companies are making their common stock less attractive to investors. The contrast between the soaring earnings record and their record on Wall Street has never been greater," the magazine added. The 500 companies now account for 85 percent of the sales of U.S. industrial corporations, 70 percent of the employees and 79 percent of the profits.

U.S., French Firms Venture

General Mills Inc. of the United States and General Mills Chemical Inc. of France have formed a joint venture with a subsidiary, Rhône-Poulenc SA, of France. The new joint venture company, Rhône-Poulenc-Mills SA, was formed with a 50-50 shareholding. Rhône-Poulenc subsidiary. The new company will build and operate a multimillion-dollar plant in the Rhône-Poulenc plant in St. Etienne, France.

U.S. Slump Is Under Way, Experts Say

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Reuters).—Nearly 70 percent of business economists surveyed in a survey made by the National Association of Business Economists believe the United States is already in a slump.

But the NABE pointed out that more than 70 percent believe the decline would be only the third or fourth quarter of this year.

The majority also called for action to avert the slump and economic problems in 1974 and over the next five years. A large number called for annual rate of inflation of 4 to 6 percent.

Fifty percent of the 274 economists contributing to the forecast recommended a change in present monetary policy with nearly 25 percent believing it should be tightened.

Money Reserves Drop In Spain in Month

MADRID, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Spanish foreign currency reserves dropped \$204 million in April to bring the total decline for the first four months of 1974 to \$400 million, economic sources said today.

Higher prices for crude oil purchases were responsible for the losses, said sources.

Reserves now total \$2.7 billion compared with an estimated \$2.5 billion at the start of the year.

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U.S. Issue Said to Distort Money Markets

High Coupon Draws Savings Banks' Cash

NEW YORK, May 6 (Reuters).—The record for coupons set by the Treasury for its May refunding package is causing, and will continue to cause, severe problems and distortions throughout the money markets, analysts said today.

The Treasury has set 8.75 percent coupons on its two medium-term note issues and an 8.5 percent coupon on its long, 25-year, bond issue, all set for auction next week.

The analysts said the high level of rates currently available under a broad spectrum of money market and Treasury instruments is causing a heavy run on savings institutions.

The setting of the highest coupons on Treasury issues in modern times will only serve to heighten the drain, they said, as the denunciations of the notes, \$100 million and the bonds, \$100 million, put them within the range of even the smallest saver.

Also, the small saver, who has not traditionally been a buyer of Treasury paper, gets the full protection of the U.S. government, another plus in the wake of uncertainties created by Consolidated Edison's offering its dividend.

As the small saver withdraws funds from savings institutions, the savings institutions have to withdraw funds invested in certificates of deposit and other money-market instruments, thus putting pressure on the commercial banks and other issuers to roll over their maturities.

This in turn drives rates up, and there is a scramble for the available pool of money.

Also, the savings institutions have been having to turn to "their lender of last resort," the Federal Home Loan Banks, for new funds.

The FLHBs make the Federal Reserve cannot generate funds at will for its members, but has to raise cash from the market to meet its lending requirements.

On Friday, reflecting these pressures, the FLHB said it is offering \$2 billion in new securities, to replace \$1 billion in maturing issues and to generate \$1 billion in new cash.

Also, if the main pressures continue, the FLHB will need to raise still more funds in a market already pressured by high rates and inflation.

Also, the analysts said, by setting such a high coupon the Treasury is giving tacit acknowledgment to the fact that for some considerable time interest rates will remain at historically high levels.

Prices Decline on Wall Street In Quietest Trading of Year

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Stock prices slipped today in the quietest trading of the year, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average ending at 1,344.14, down 1.14 points, or 0.08 percent.

Popular stocks, such as General Motors and Ford, were down 1/8 and 1/16, respectively. The New York Stock Exchange volume was 14,111,000 shares.

Most of the decline was due to a general lack of interest in the market, with only a few stocks showing gains. The American Stock Exchange volume was 1,111,000 shares.

More U.S. Banks Raise Prime Rate

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. banking industry today continued to adopt the 11 percent prime rate, originated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Among the announcements today were Bank of America, Chemical Bank, Mellon Bank, Cleveland Trust, First National Bank of Boston, and First National City Bank.

Money market analysts generally said the increase in prime rate was a sign of strong economic demand and a policy by the Federal Reserve Board to curb demand by raising interest rates.

Gold mining stocks were among the highest today, following a decline in the price of gold in London.

Dollar futures fell 1/16 to 154.10 cents a dollar. The dollar futures market was down 1/16 to 154.10 cents a dollar.

Company Report

Coca-Cola

Low earnings	1973	1974
Per share	\$1.00	\$1.10
Per share	\$1.10	\$1.20
Per share	\$1.20	\$1.30

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Mr. Scheinman will be visiting England and the Continent in late May and early June to address select groups of institutional money managers at luncheon seminars in London and Zurich. If you wish to attend one of these meetings, please check the appropriate box in the coupon.

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High	Low	100%	High	Low	100%	High	Low	High	Low	100%	High

International Bonds Traded in Europe

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Canada (air) S	49.00	86.00	Persian Gulf (air) S	46.00	86.00
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Continued on next page

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

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—By Will Feng

WEATHER

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Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

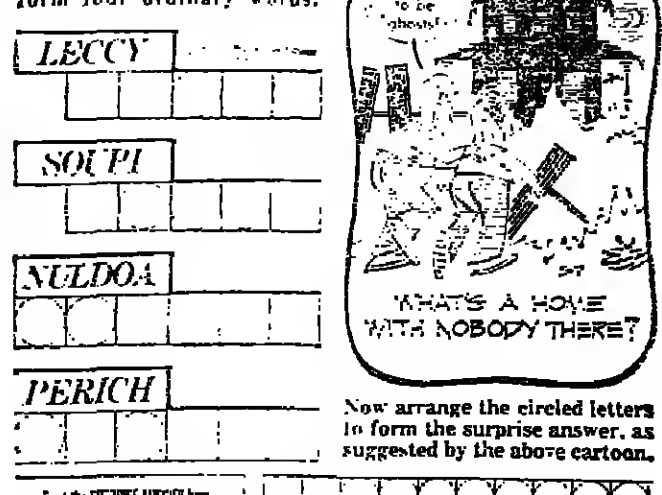
I couldn't stop. Marvin has a girl friend named Hester, physically perfect ("She got all she had come to her"), who loves Marvin so passionately that she insists on moving into his bachelor apartment. I was not alone

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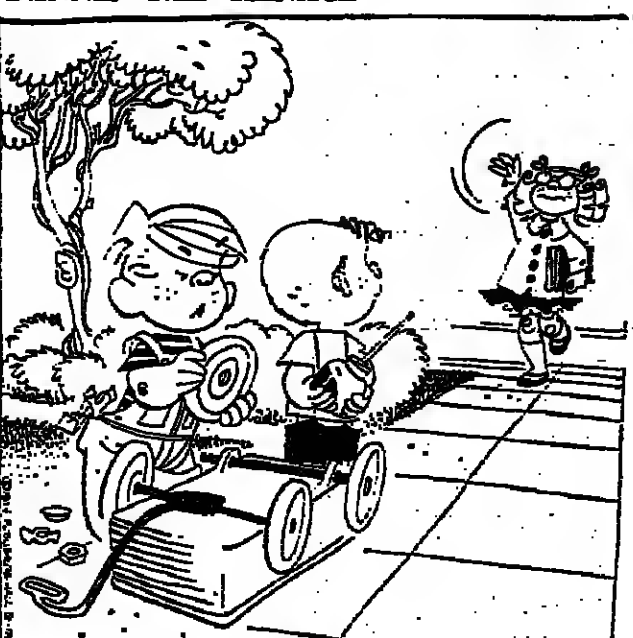
— *Rev. Alan Truscott*

North had a better line of play to suggest in the post-mortem. His idea, after winning the second trick was to lead five rounds of

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY, I'LL BE GLAD WHEN SCHOOL IS OVER SO WE DON'T HAVE TO LISTEN TO WHAT SHE LEARNED EVERY DAY!"

Entrymate Uncertain

Cannonade to Run In Preakness Next

By Steve Cady

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6 (UPI)—Homes worked out yesterday at Churchill Downs but only except their handlers, paid 7 attention. The big show was in the stands, under the twin trees and over in the deserted field, an army of clean-up men in rakes and trucks inched their way through the tornado of trash by a record crowd of 163,628 to see Cannonade run in the 100th Kentucky Derby on a smart ride by Angel Corio.

But behind the clubhouse, near tulip garden, three guards and shotgunners stood at attention while money from minis and other concessions was fed from the office of Harry Stevens, Inc., into an armored car.

And over in the stable area at 42, Woody Stephens patted Cannonade on the nose and said, "ello, pappa, you won yourself Derby."

Full of Bite
The horse of the hour promptly latched onto his neck and nipped the sleeve of his trainer's red jacket.

"Hey, don't bite me," protested Stephens. "You're too nice a colt to do that."

The nice colt is owned by John F. Egan.

The trainer said Cannonade could definitely run in the stakes, second part of racing's Triple Crown, 3-year-olds, on May 18 at Pimlico, Hudson County, N.J.

But Agitate, the third-year-old, probably won't.

England's Princess Margaret, the ranking royalty at the Preakness, then Cannonade at least his royal highness—prince yesterday.

The skeptics, of course, were always knocking his highness in wake of the Derby, pointing that the winning time of

1:59.4 was a record for a colt.

But Stephens said he was not one, two in the Derby, he said, "Right deep in my heart, I watched the Derby Dan horse (Little Current) as the biggest danger. I knew we could handle Mr. Sommers' horses, I had both of them."

Rube the Great and Accipiter, owned by Sigmund Sommers and trained by Frank (Pancho) Martin, were in the Stephens barn until he sold them last fall out of the estate of the late James Cox Brady. Neither colt ran well in the Derby, and they were the first to depart for the east yesterday.

Martin, refusing to look for excuses, said he wasn't sure whether either of his horses would run in the Preakness. One Derby colt who definitely won't is Nip Sals, who fractured an ankle early in the race.

Stevens said he'd like to see Cannonade run in the Preakness, too, but would have to talk to that colt's owner, Seth Hancock.

Hancock reportedly favors reserving Cannonade for the 1 1/2-mile Belmont Stakes, final part of the Triple Crown, next month at Belmont Park. But Stephens said Cannonade's "partner" would be his main opposition if both ran in the Preakness.

"I thought my horses would run one, two in the Derby," he said, "Right deep in my heart, I watched the Derby Dan horse (Little Current) as the biggest danger. I knew we could handle Mr. Sommers' horses, I had both of them."

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TILT—Entrant in New England closed-boat championship takes spill into river.

NHL Flyers Show Heart and Soul

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (UPI)—If goaltender Bernie Parent is the heart of the Philadelphia Flyers, winger Gary Dornhoefer is the soul.

Dornhoefer, rapidly developing a reputation as the Flyers' mucky player, yesterday scored twice in one game for the first time this season as the Flyers advanced to the Stanley Cup finals with a 4-3 victory in the decisive seventh game with the New York Rangers.

"It was the first time this year I've scored two goals in a game," said Dornhoefer, who had 11 goals during the regular season. "I wasn't really thinking about scoring before the game, or being the hero. I just kept thinking with win, win, win."

Dornhoefer put in a crucial goal at 9:01 of the final period, only 12 seconds after New York had cut the Flyers' lead to 3-2 on a score by Steve Vickers.

His goal at 11:26 of the middle period had given the Flyers a commanding 3-1 edge going into the final stanza.

Dornhoefer said he never felt worse going into a game than he did yesterday.

"I was very tight," he said. "We went out on the ice and my legs felt like tree stumps. I had a good skate and I felt good when the game started."

Griffin Given Rest
BOSTON, May 6 (UPI)—The Boston Red Sox have placed Doug Griffin on the disabled list.

The second baseman was hit Tuesday by a Nolan Ryan fastball. Red Sox officials said Griffin was all right, but that he will be given ample time to recuperate before resuming practice.

It's the worst I felt before a game, but it's a good sign if you're nervous, because it means you're ready.

The Flyers were ready enough to dominate the first two periods of play to outshoot the Rangers, 31-19, and take a 3-1 lead.

Parent, who frustrated the Rangers throughout the series, downplayed his role in the victory.

"It's easy to do with a good team," he said. "They (the Rangers) came out strong in the last period, but our guys didn't panic. They got a goal and Dornhoefer came right back to score."

Philadelphians think it was not a case of coach Freddie Shero outcoaching the "clay" New York coach Emile Francis—they won three, but we won four.

Each game is settled by the first player to reach his goal. The first player to reach his goal.

San Jose, Calif., May 6 (UPI)—Bill Boling of the Pacific Coast Club broke the world record in the 400-yard hurdle race Saturday with a 4:46 performance at the San Jose State Invitational track meet.

Bolding defeated Olympians Ralph Mann and Rod Whitely, 4:50 and 5:18, respectively.

In the women's shotput, Mirza Seldier reached 54 feet 10 1/2 inches, breaking the United States mark.

Sunday's Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Second Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Third Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Fourth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Fifth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Sixth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Seventh Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Eighth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Ninth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Tenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Eleventh Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twelfth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Thirteenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Fourteenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Fifteenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Sixteenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Seventeenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Eighteenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Nineteenth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twentieth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-first Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-second Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-third Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-fourth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-fifth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-sixth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-seventh Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-eighth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

(Twenty-ninth Game)
Texas 10, Oakland 9
Boston 10, Cleveland 9
Detroit 10, Kansas City 9
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 9
Pittsburgh 10, Baltimore 9
New York 10, Philadelphia 9

World Team Tennis Set for Debut

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI)—World Team Tennis, the first of its kind, is set to debut in Philadelphia on May 12.

The opening match of the three-month season by the World Team Tennis is set to debut in Philadelphia on May 12.

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Davis Aids Victory

By Sam Goldaper

